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1 Efficient concurrency control in multidimensional access methods 87%

Kaushik Chakrabarti , Sharad Mehrotra

ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1999 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data June 1999

Volume 28 Issue 2

The importance of multidimensional index structures to numerous emerging database applications is well established. However, before these index structures can be supported as access methods (AMs) in a "commercial-strength" database management system (DBMS), efficient techniques to provide transactional access to data via the index structure must be developed. Concurrent accesses to data via index structures introduce the problem of protecting ranges specified in the retrieval fr ...

2 The notions of consistency and predicate locks in a database system 85%

K. P. Eswaran , J. N. Gray , R. A. Lorie , I. L. Traiger

Communications of the ACM November 1976

Volume 19 Issue 11

In database systems, users access shared data under the assumption that the data satisfies certain consistency constraints. This paper defines the concepts of transaction, consistency and schedule and shows that consistency requires that a transaction cannot request new locks after releasing a lock. Then it is argued that a transaction needs to lock a logical rather than a physical subset of the database. These subsets may be specified by predicates. An implementation of predicate locks whi ...

3 Concurrency and recovery in generalized search trees 83%

Marcel Kornacker , C. Mohan , Joseph M. Hellerstein

ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1997 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data June 1997

Volume 26 Issue 2

This paper presents general algorithms for concurrency control in tree-based access methods as well as a recovery protocol and a mechanism for ensuring repeatable read. The algorithms are developed in the context of the Generalized Search Tree (GiST) data structure, an index structure supporting an extensible set of queries and data types. Although developed in a GiST context, the algorithms are generally applicable to many tree-based access methods. The concurrency control protocol is base ...

4 A lock method for KBMSs using abstraction relationships' semantics 83%

Fernando de Ferreira Rezende , Theo Härdter

Proceedings of the third international conference on Information and knowledge management November 1994

Knowledge Base Management Systems (KBMSs) are a growing research area finding applicability in different domains. As a consequence, the demand for ever-larger knowledge bases (KBs) is growing more and more. Inside this context, knowledge sharing turns out to be a crucial point to be supported by KBMSs. In this paper, we propose a way of controlling knowledge sharing. We show how we obtain serializability of transactions providing many different locking granules, which are based on the seman ...

5 Process synchronization in database systems 82%

Gunter Schlageter

ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) September 1978

Volume 3 Issue 3

The problem of process synchronization in database systems is analyzed in a strictly systematic way, on a rather abstract level; the abstraction is chosen such that the essential characteristics of the problem can be distinctly modeled and investigated. Using a small set of concepts, a consistent description of the whole problem is developed; many widely used, but only vaguely defined, notions are defined exactly within this framework. The abstract treatment of the problem immediately leads ...

6 ARIES/IM: an efficient and high concurrency index management method 82%

using write-ahead logging

C. Mohan , Frank Levine

ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1992 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data June 1992

Volume 21 Issue 2

This paper provides a comprehensive treatment of index management in transaction systems. We present a method, called ARIESIM (Algorithm for Recovery and Isolation Exploiting Semantics for Index Management), for concurrency control and recovery of B+-trees. ARIES/IM guarantees serializability and uses write-ahead logging for recovery. It supports very high concurrency and good performance by (1) treating as the lock of a key the same lock as the one on the ...

7 Safe locking policies for dynamic databases 82%

Vinay K. Chaudhri , Vassos Hadzilacos

Proceedings of the fourteenth ACM SIGACT-SIGMOD-SIGART symposium on Principles of database systems May 1995

8 Concurrency Control in Distributed Database Systems 80%

Philip A. Bernstein , Nathan Goodman

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) June 1981

Volume 13 Issue 2

9 A critique of ANSI SQL isolation levels 80% Hal Berenson , Phil Bernstein , Jim Gray , Jim Melton , Elizabeth O'Neil , Patrick O'Neil
ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1995 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data May 1995

Volume 24 Issue 2

ANSI SQL-92 [MS, ANSI] defines Isolation Levels in terms of *phenomena*: Dirty Reads, Non-Repeatable Reads, and Phantoms. This paper shows that these phenomena and the ANSI SQL definitions fail to properly characterize several popular isolation levels, including the standard locking implementations of the levels covered. Ambiguity in the statement of the phenomena is investigated and a more formal statement is arrived at; in addition new phenomena that better characterize isolation t ...

10 Synchronizing shared abstract types 80% Peter M. Schwarz , Alfred Z. Spector
ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) August 1984

Volume 2 Issue 3

11 Principles and realization strategies of multilevel transaction management 80% Gerhard Weikum
ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) March 1991

Volume 16 Issue 1

One of the demands of database system transaction management is to achieve a high degree of concurrency by taking into consideration the semantics of high-level operations. On the other hand, the implementation of such operations must pay attention to conflicts on the storage representation levels below. To meet these requirements in a layered architecture, we propose a multilevel transaction management utilizing layer-specific semantics. Based on the theoretical notion of multilevel serial ...

12 Extending a database system with procedures 80% Michael Stonebraker , Jeff Anton , Eric Hanson
ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) September 1987

Volume 12 Issue 3

This paper suggests that more powerful database systems (DBMS) can be built by supporting database procedures as full-fledged database objects. In particular, allowing fields of a database to be a collection of queries in the query language of the system is shown to allow the natural expression of complex data relationships. Moreover, many of the features present in object-oriented systems and semantic data models can be supported by this facility. In order to implement this cons ...

13 Consistency management for multiple perspective software development 80% Wai Leung Poon , Anthony Finkelstein
Joint proceedings of the second international software architecture workshop (ISAW-2) and international workshop on multiple perspectives in software development (Viewpoints '96) on SIGSOFT '96 workshops October 1996**14 Precision locking for nested transaction systems** 80% John Kyu Lee

Proceedings of the second international conference on Information and knowledge management December 1993

15 Stateful distributed interposition

77%



John Reumann , Kang G. Shin

ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) February 2004

Volume 22 Issue 1

Interposition-based system enhancements for multitiered servers are difficult to build because important system context is typically lost at application and machine boundaries. For example, resource quotas and user identities do not propagate easily between cooperating services that execute on different hosts or that communicate with each other via intermediary services. Application-transparent system enhancement is difficult to achieve when such context information is obscured by complex service ...

16 The design of POSTGRES

77%



Michael Stonebraker , Lawrence A. Rowe

ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1986 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data June 1986

Volume 15 Issue 2

This paper presents the preliminary design of a new database management system, called POSTGRES, that is the successor to the INGRES relational database system. The main design goals of the new system are to provide better support for complex objects, provide user extendibility for data types, operators and access methods, provide facilities for active databases (i.e., alerters and triggers) and inferencing including forward- ...

17 Abstraction in recovery management

77%



J. Eliot B Moss , Nancy D. Griffeth , Marc H. Graham

ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1986 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data June 1986

Volume 15 Issue 2

There are many examples of actions on abstract data types which can be correctly implemented with nonserializable and nonrecoverable schedules of reads and writes. We examine a model of multiple layers of abstraction that explains this phenomenon and suggests an approach to building layered systems with transaction oriented synchronization and roll back. Our model may make it easier to provide the high data integrity of reliable database transaction processing in a broader class of informat ...

18 A concurrency control theory for nested transactions (Preliminary Report)

77%



C. Beeri , P. A. Bernstein , N. Goodman , M. Y. Lai , D. E. Shasha

Proceedings of the second annual ACM symposium on Principles of distributed computing August 1983

Concurrency control is the activity of synchronizing transactions that access shared data. A concurrency control algorithm is regarded as correct if it ensures that any interleaved execution of transactions is equivalent to a serial one. Such executions are called serializable. Serializability theory provides a method for modelling and analyzing the correctness of concurrency control algorithms [BSW, Pa]. The concept of nested transaction has recently received mu ...

19 Special issue on persistent object systems: Orthogonally persistent

77%



object systems

Malcolm Atkinson , Ronald Morrison

The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases July 1995

Volume 4 Issue 3

Persistent Application Systems (PASs) are of increasing social and economic importance. They have the potential to be long-lived, concurrently accessed, and consist of large bodies of data and programs. Typical examples of PASs are CAD/CAM systems, office automation, CASE tools, software engineering environments, and patient-care support systems in hospitals. Orthogonally persistent object systems are intended to provide improved support for the design, construction, maintenance, and operation o ...

20 Concurrent search structure algorithms

77%



Dennis Shasha , Nathan Goodman

ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) March 1988

Volume 13 Issue 1

A dictionary is an abstract data type supporting the actions member, insert, and delete. A search structure is a data structure used to implement a dictionary. Examples include B trees, hash structures, and unordered lists. Concurrent algorithms on search structures can achieve more parallelism than standard concurrency control methods would suggest, by exploiting the fact that many different search structure states represent one dictionary state. We present a framework for verifying such a ...

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21 Global change master directory: object-oriented active asynchronous 77%
 transaction management in a federated environment using data agents

Zina Ben Miled , Srinivasan Sikkupparbathyam , Omran Bukhres , Kishan Nagendra , Eric Lynch , Marcelo Areal , Lola Olsen , Chris Gokey , David Kendig , Tom Northcutt , Rosy Cordova , Gene Major , Nanine Savage

Proceedings of the 2001 ACM symposium on Applied computing March 2001

22 Query Optimization in Database Systems 77%

Matthias Jarke , Jurgen Koch

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) June 1984

Volume 16 Issue 2

23 Diluting ACID 77%

Tim Kempster , Colin Stirling , Peter Thanisch

ACM SIGMOD Record December 1999

Volume 28 Issue 4

Several DBMS vendors have implemented the ANSI standard SQL isolation levels for transaction processing. This has created a gap between database practice and textbook accounts of transaction processing which simply equate isolation with serializability. We extend the notion of conflict to cover lower isolation levels and we present improved characterisations of classes of schedules achieving these levels.

24 DLFM: a transactional resource manager 77%

Hui-I Hsiao , Inderpal Narang

ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 2000 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data May 2000

Volume 29 Issue 2

The DataLinks technology developed at IBM Almaden Research Center and now available in DB2 UDB 5.2 introduces a new data type called DATALINK for a database to reference and manage files stored external to the database. An external file is put under a database control by "linking" the file to the database. Control to a file can also be removed by "unlinking" it. The technology provides transactional semantics with respect to linking or unlinking the file when DATALINK ...

25 Implementation of resilient, atomic data types 77%

William Weihl , Barbara Liskov

ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS) April 1985

Volume 7 Issue 2

A major issue in many applications is how to preserve the consistency of data in the presence of concurrency and hardware failures. We suggest addressing this problem by implementing applications in terms of abstract data types with two properties: Their objects are atomic (they provide serializability and recoverability for activities using them) and resilient (they survive hardware failures with acceptably high probability). We define what it means for abstract data types to be atomic and ...

26 A locking protocol for resource coordination in distributed databases 77%

Daniel A. Menasce , Gerald J. Popek , Richard R. Muntz

ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) June 1980

Volume 5 Issue 2

A locking protocol to coordinate access to a distributed database and to maintain system consistency throughout normal and abnormal conditions is presented. The proposed protocol is robust in the face of crashes of any participating site, as well as communication failures. Recovery from any number of failures during normal operation or any of the recovery stages is supported. Recovery is done in such a way that maximum forward progress is achieved by the recovery procedures. Integration of ...

27 A reusable lightweight executive for command and control systems 77%

Nathan Fleener , Laura Moody , Mary Stewart

ACM SIGAda Ada Letters , Proceedings of the 1998 annual ACM SIGAda international conference on Ada November 1998

Volume XVIII Issue 6

28 Ensuring consistency in multidatabases by preserving two-level 77%**serializability**

Sharad Mehrotra , Rajeev Rastogi , Henry F. Korth , Abraham Silberschatz

ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) June 1998

Volume 23 Issue 2

The concept of serializability has been the traditionally accepted correctness criterion in database systems. However in multidatabase systems (MDBSs), ensuring global serializability is a difficult task. The difficulty arises due to the heterogeneity of the concurrency control protocols used by the participating local database management systems (DBMSs), and the desire to preserve the autonomy of the local DBMSs. In general, solutions to the global seriali ...

29 Highly concurrent cache consistency for indices in client-server database 77%**systems**

Markos Zaharioudakis , Michael J. Carey

ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1997 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data June 1997

Volume 26 Issue 2

In this paper, we present four approaches to providing highly concurrent B+-tree indices in the context of a data-shipping, client-server OODBMS architecture. The first performs all index operations at the server, while the other approaches support varying degrees of client caching and usage of index pages. We have implemented the four approaches, as well as the 2PL approach, in the context of the SHORE OODB system at Wisconsin, and we present experimen ...

30 Model and verification of a data manager based on ARIES

77%



Dean Kuo

ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) December 1996

Volume 21 Issue 4

In this article, we model and verify a data manager whose algorithm is based on ARIES. The work uses the I/O automata method as the formal model and the definition of correctness is defined on the interface between the scheduler and the data manager.

31 Heraclitus: elevating deltas to be first-class citizens in a database

77%



programming language

Shahram Ghandeharizadeh , Richard Hull , Dean Jacobs

ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) September 1996

Volume 21 Issue 3

Traditional database systems provide a user with the ability to query and manipulate one database state, namely the current database state. However, in several emerging applications, the ability to analyze "what-if" scenarios in order to reason about the impact of an update (before committing that update) is of paramount importance. Example applications include hypothetical database access, active database management systems, and version management, to name a few. The central th ...

32 APPL/A: a language for software process programming

77%



Stanley M. Sutton , Dennis Heimbigner , Leon J. Osterweil

ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology (TOSEM) July 1995

Volume 4 Issue 3

Software process programming is the coding of software processes in executable programming languages. Process programming offers many potential benefits, but their realization has been hampered by a lack of experience in the design and use of process programming languages. APPL/A is a prototype software process programming language developed to help gain this experience. It is intended for the coding of programs to represent and support software processes including process, product, and p ...

33 Algorithms for creating indexes for very large tables without quiescing

77%



updates

C. Mohan , Inderpal Narang

ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1992 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data June 1992

Volume 21 Issue 2

As relational DBMSs become more and more popular and as organizations grow, the sizes of individual tables are increasing dramatically. Unfortunately, current DBMSs do not allow updates to be performed on a table while an index (e.g., a B+-tree) is being built for that table, thereby decreasing the systems' availability. This paper describes

two algorithms in order to relax this restriction. Our emphasis has been to maximize concurrency, minimize overheads and cover all ...

34 Efficient and flexible methods for transient versioning of records to avoid 77% locking by read-only transactions

C. Mohan , Hamid Pirahesh , Raymond Lorie

ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1992 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data June 1992

Volume 21 Issue 2

We present efficient and flexible methods which permit read-only transactions that do not mind reading a possibly slightly old, but still consistent, version of the data base to execute without acquiring locks. This approach avoids the undesirable interferences between such queries and the typically shorter update transactions that cause unnecessary and costly delays. Indexed access by such queries is also supported, unlike by the earlier methods. Old versions of records are maintained only ...

35 Lightweight causal and atomic group multicast

77%

 André Schiper , Kenneth Birman , Pat Stephenson

ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) August 1991

Volume 9 Issue 3

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1 Information warfare: Learning attack strategies from intrusion alerts 84%



Peng Ning , Dingbang Xu

Proceedings of the 10th ACM conference on Computer and communication security October 2003

Understanding strategies of attacks is crucial for security applications such as computer and network forensics, intrusion response, and prevention of future attacks. This paper presents techniques to automatically learn attack strategies from correlated intrusion alerts. Central to these techniques is a model that represents an attack strategy as a graph of attacks with constraints on the attack attributes and the temporal order among these attacks. To learn the intrusion strategy is then to ex ...

2 Session 3B: A new approach to dynamic all pairs shortest paths 82%



Camil Demetrescu , Giuseppe F. Italiano

Proceedings of the thirty-fifth ACM symposium on Theory of computing June 2003

We study novel combinatorial properties of graphs that allow us to devise a completely new approach to dynamic all pairs shortest paths problems. Our approach yields a fully dynamic algorithm for general directed graphs with non-negative real-valued edge weights that supports any sequence of operations in $\tilde{O}(n^2)$ amortized time per update and unit worst-case time per distance query, where n is the number of vertices. We can also report shortest paths in optimal worst- ...

3 A distributed garbage collector with diffusion tree reorganisation and 82%



mobile objects

Luc Moreau

ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the third ACM SIGPLAN international conference on Functional programming September 1998

Volume 34 Issue 1

We present a new distributed garbage collection algorithm that is able to reorganise diffusion trees and to support mobile objects. It has a modular design comprising three components: a reliable transport mechanism, a reference-counting based distributed garbage collector for non-mobile objects, and an extra layer that provides

mobility. The algorithm is formalised by an abstract machine and is proved to be correct. The safety property ensures that an object may not be reclaimed as long as it i ...

- 4 The ALS Ada compiler global optimizer** 82%

 D. A. Taffs , M. W. Taffs , J. C. Rienzo , T. R. Hampson
ACM SIGAda Ada Letters , Proceedings of the 1985 annual ACM SIGAda international conference on Ada May 1985
Volume V Issue 2

- 5 Protecting web servers from distributed denial of service attacks** 77%

 Frank Kargl , Joern Maier , Michael Weber
Proceedings of the tenth international conference on World Wide Web April 2001

- 6 SOS: secure overlay services** 77%

 Angelos D. Keromytis , Vishal Misra , Dan Rubenstein
ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review , Proceedings of the 2002 conference on Applications, technologies, architectures, and protocols for computer communications August 2002
Volume 31 Issue 4

Denial of service (DoS) attacks continue to threaten the reliability of networking systems. Previous approaches for protecting networks from DoS attacks are reactive in that they wait for an attack to be launched before taking appropriate measures to protect the network. This leaves the door open for other attacks that use more sophisticated methods to mask their traffic. We propose an architecture called Secure Overlay Services (SOS) that proactively prevents DoS attacks, geared toward supporting ...

- 7 Shape modeling with point-sampled geometry** 77%

 Mark Pauly , Richard Keiser , Leif P. Kobbelt , Markus Gross
ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG) July 2003
Volume 22 Issue 3

We present a versatile and complete free-form shape modeling framework for point-sampled geometry. By combining unstructured point clouds with the implicit surface definition of the moving least squares approximation, we obtain a hybrid geometry representation that allows us to exploit the advantages of implicit and parametric surface models. Based on this representation we introduce a shape modeling system that enables the designer to perform large constrained deformations as well as boolean op ...

- 8 Fortran trivia questions** 77%

 Jeanne T. Martin
ACM SIGPLAN Fortran Forum August 2003
Volume 22 Issue 2

- 9 Simulation: A multi-agent system for the quantitative simulation of biological networks** 77%

 Salim Khan , Ravi Makkena , Foster McGahey , Keith Decker , William Gillis , Carl Schmidt
Proceedings of the second international joint conference on Autonomous agents and multiagent systems July 2003

We apply the multi-agent system (MAS) platform to the task of biological network

simulation. In this paper, we describe the simulation of signal transduction (ST) networks using the DECAF [9] MAS architecture. Unlike previous approaches that relied on systems of differential equations (DE), the distributed framework of MAS scales well and allows us to model large, highly interconnected ST pathways. This scalability is achieved by adopting a hybrid strategy that factors macro-level measures, such ...

10 Toward distributed applications management using the OSI management framework

77%

 James W. Hong , Michael J. Katchabaw , Michael A. Bauer , Hanan Lutfiyya
Proceedings of the 1994 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Collaborative research October 1994

As more and more mission-critical applications and services are deployed in distributed computing environments, managing these applications and services for increased reliability and performance is becoming an increasingly important and necessary task. Managing distributed applications involves monitoring, analyzing, and controlling their behavior as necessary. The OSI Management Framework has been originally proposed for managing networks and their devices. In this paper, we report on our work ...

11 Session 4: static program analysis: Using redundancies to find errors

77%

 Yichen Xie , Dawson Engler
ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes November 2002
Volume 27 Issue 6

This paper explores the idea that redundant operations, like type errors, commonly flag correctness errors. We experimentally test this idea by writing and applying four redundancy checkers to the Linux operating system, finding many errors. We then use these errors to demonstrate that redundancies, even when harmless, strongly correlate with the presence of traditional hard errors (e.g., null pointer dereferences, unreleased locks). Finally we show that flagging redundant operations gives a ...

12 4.2BSD and 4.3BSD as examples of the UNIX system

77%

 John S. Quarterman , Abraham Silberschatz , James L. Peterson
ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) December 1985
Volume 17 Issue 4

This paper presents an in-depth examination of the 4.2 Berkeley Software Distribution, Virtual VAX-11 Version (4.2BSD), which is a version of the UNIX Time-Sharing System. There are notes throughout on 4.3BSD, the forthcoming system from the University of California at Berkeley. We trace the historical development of the UNIX system from its conception in 1969 until today, and describe the design principles that have guided this development. We then present the internal data structures and ...

13 Columns: Risks to the public in computers and related systems

77%

 Peter G. Neumann
ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes May 2000
Volume 25 Issue 3

14 HTTP Cookies: Standards, privacy, and politics

77%

 David M. Kristol
ACM Transactions on Internet Technology (TOIT) November 2001
Volume 1 Issue 2

How did we get from a world where cookies were something you ate and where "nontechies" were unaware of "Netscape cookies" to a world where cookies are a hot-

button privacy issue for many computer users? This article describes how HTTP "cookies" work and how Netscape's original specification evolved into an IETF Proposed Standard. I also offer a personal perspective on how what began as a straightforward technical specification turned into a political flashpoint when it tried to address nontechn ...

15 Network Programming with Perl: Using Perl to make network task is 77%

 easy--here's how
Linux Journal April 1999

16 Distributed interactive simulation: its past, present, and future 77%

 Deborah A. Fullford
Proceedings of the 28th conference on Winter simulation November 1996

17 Designing interface toolkit with dynamic selectable modality 77%

 Shiro Kawai , Hitoshi Aida , Tadao Saito
Proceedings of the second annual ACM conference on Assistive technologies April 1996

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